FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 047 *9 March 1983*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Romanian, Polish Envoys Address CSCE Session BB 1
Sandhu Cites Need for Progress [AGERPRES] BB 1
Konarski Rejects U.S. 'Pressure' [PAP] BB 1

ALBANIA

ZERI I POPULLIT Commemorates Death of Stalin B 1
Party, State Leaders at Kapo's Grave B 3
Briefs: Ambassadors to Vietnam, Mexico; B 3
Corfu Delegation

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Divergent Trends at Nonaligned Summit Viewed D 1
[Madr in RUDE PRAVO 7 Mar]
Austrian Media's E. European Department Censured D 2
Delegation Returns Home From PCI Congress D 3
First Joint Enterprise With Hungary Reported D 3
[Bratislava PRAVDA 3 Mar]
CCTU Presidium Meets in Prague 7 March D 4
40 Percent Drop in Tourism Reported for 1982 D 4
Statistics on Foreigners Working in Czech Lands D 5
[RUDE PRAVO 7 Mar]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Naumann Meets With Berlinguer at PCI Congress E 1
SED Delegation Ends Visit to Cuba 5 March E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7 Mar]
Liberal Democrats Issue Communique on Meeting E 1

POLAND

State Department Views Normalizing Relations G 1
Foreign Ministry Official Assesses FRG Election Results G 1
Jaruzelski Speaks at Education Center Opening G 2
[TRYBUNA LUDU 3 Mar]
Urban Interviewed on Western Press' Distortions G 3
Glowczyk Surveys PZPR Accountability Campaign G 4
Trade Minister Meets With Journalists 7 March G 5
Madej Comments on Industrial Growth, Exports G 6
Planning Official Interviewed on CEMA Cooperation G 6
[TRYBUNA LUDU 3 Mar]

Militia Halts Wroclaw Demonstration; 43 Arrested G 8
Warsaw Student Demonstrations Termed 'Peaceful' [AFP] G 8
Walentynowicz's Trial Begins; Walesa To Attend [AFP] G 8

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Message to Nonaligned Summit Meeting H 1
Patan Meets USSR, Other Officials in Kiev H 5
Further on Radulescu Activities in Italy H 5
Meeting With PSI's Craxi H 5
Meeting With PCI's Berlinguer H 5

YUGOSLAVIA

Turkish Ambassador 'Seriously Injured' in Attack I 1
Commentary on Nonaligned Summit Meeting I 1
Castro, SRV Polemics [Kesic] I 1
Review of SFRY Press I 2
Sundic on Effect of FRG Election Outcome I 3
Planning Delegation Leaves for Moscow Talks I 3
Srbovan Leaves for Visit to Gabon, Congo I 3
POLITIKA Reports Price Increase Decision [5 Mar] I 4
FEC Meeting Reviews National Credit Policy I 4
Basle Bank Approves $500 Million Loan to SFRY I 4
Planinc Receives EEC's Haferkamp 7 March I 5
LCY's Ribicic on Intelligentsia, Youth, Kosovo [DELO 26 Feb] I 5
8 Mar LCY Central Committee Session Reported I 7

ROMANIAN, POLISH ENVOYS ADDRESS CSCE SESSION

Sandhu Cites Need for Progress

AU081304 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Madrid, AGERPRES 8/3/1983 -- Taking the floor during the unofficial meeting of the chief delegates to the Madrid conference the head of the Romanian delegation, Ambassador Vasile Sandhu, noted with satisfaction the positive change in the climate of the conference. The weeks that have elapsed, the Romanian representative said, have proved once again that it is only in a climate of work, of responsibility and mutual respect that progress can be made in the proceedings of the Madrid conference for the carrying into effect of the mandate set. Referring to the results of the negotiations conducted over the last few weeks the Romanian chief delegate, just like other representatives, considered that they were positive and encouraging but modest. Though a certain approximation of stances on military and security-related questions was achieved a complete agreement was not reached on the mandate on the conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe which remains the key problems of the Madrid conference. Likewise, difficulties exist, too, as concerns an agreement on other question in the chapters of the final document.

Romania's delegation -- the Romanian representative showed -- considers that each participating state must prove more availabilities, understanding and respect for the other participating countries' stances with a view to consolidating what has been obtained and making significant progress providing for the soonest possible conclusion of the all-European conference in Madrid. Efforts should be enhanced to reach, in the shortest possible time, a positive, substantial and balanced final document.

Referring to the conference's methods of work next works, the Romanian representative pointed out that his country's delegation was determined to use the best and most efficient methods allowing for the making of faster progress. Yet it is essential -- the Romanian ambassador stressed -- that any framework for negotiations, in its diversity, should observe the democratic norms underlying the CSCE meetings, so that the free access of all delegations should be ensured to all working forms. Declaring for a programmatic, concrete approach to the questions which are still to be solved for the finalization of the document of the Madrid conference, the Romanian chief delegate insisted upon the necessity that any suchlike approach should take into consideration all the participating states' interests and the democratic norms and rules to which all the countries represented to the all-European conference have subscribed.

Konarski Rejects U.S. 'Pressure'

LD082316 Warsaw PAP in English 2206 GMT 8 Mar 83

[By PAP correspondent Jan Dziedzic]

[Text] Madrid 8 March -- The Polish representative at the plenary meeting of the Madrid CSCE conference, Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski, rejected in a categorical way the renewed attempts made by the United States, to bring pressure to bear on the development of internal situation in Poland. The attempts only complicate the present, delicate phase of negotiations in Madrid, where the time of polemics and accusations passed. Ambassador Konarski said that the Polish delegation feels that in the present, deciding phase the sense of responsibility is more desired than a return to confrontation.

ZERI I POPULLIT COMMEMORATES DEATH OF STALIN

AU061420 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 6 Mar 83

["The 30th Anniversary of the Death of J.V. Stalin Commemorated in Albania" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 6 ATA -- The 30th anniversary of the death of J.V. Stalin, this great classic of Marxism-Leninism, defender, applicant and promoter of the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin was commemorated in Albania. In many districts of the country there were conducted numberous activities such as meetings and talks where it was spoken about his life and work, photo exhibitions were opened, films were shown, etc.

In this context the press published various articles. The article carried by the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT entitled "The Great Stalin" says among others: For the genuine communists and revolutionaries the name of J.V. Stalin is engraved in history, alongside the names of Marx, Engels and Lenin, because Stalin was the loyal disciple, the continuator of their work, who with his theoretical contribution and his activity enriched and developed further the scientific Marxist-Leninist theory. For the progressive mankind Stalin was the defender of the peoples, the great antifascist, the unbent fighter for freedom, democracy, and peace. For the Albanian Communists and the people he is the faithful friend, the beloved teacher, the man of illuminated mind and great communist heart.

Further on the article stresses that the love and the respect our party and people cherished for Stalin stem from the history and could be shaken neither by the slanders and the attacks of the bourgeoisie and reaction nor by the "secret reports" fabricated by Khrushchev. Let Tito and Togliatti cheer. Let the bourgeoisie and imperialism be happy by the appeals for "democratization" and "liberalism", our party that judges things with Marxist-Leninist maturity, would not follow and would not join the dangerous dance concocted by Khrushchev.

The history of the party and its documents and especially Comrade Enver Hoxha's books "With Stalin", "The Khrushchevites" make clear the waging of the struggle on this important problem. Since the beginning, our party thought that the problem of Stalin was a great principled problem and the campaign launched against him did not coincide by chance with "unparalleled initiatives" which were being undertaken at that time by the team that had seized the power in the Soviet Union. The Party of Labour of Albania treated the attack against Stalin in close connection with Khrushchev's rapprochement with Tito, with efforts to rehabilitate such elements as Kostov, Raik and Koci Xoxe, with the opportunist and capitulating policy towards imperialism. Our party jumped at the conclusion that the attack against the brilliant figure of J.V. Stalin was in essence an attack against Marxism-Leninism, against the dictatorship of the proletariat, that it was the first tribute gladly paid by Khrushchev for the anti-revolutionary alliance, which was being struck between the Khrushchevites and American imperialism. History proved the correctness of this conclusion.

The defence of Stalin's figure by our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha is not simply an aim to remedy an injustice towards a historical personality. Above all, by defending the figure and the work of Stalin, the Party of Labour of Albania and Comrade Enver Hoxha defended and defend the Marxist-Leninist theory, the ideological and political line implemented by Stalin over 30 years, during which he led the Soviet party and state.

Further on, after pointing out that it was Stalin who led the colossal work of the party and the masses to industrialize the country, that it was he who carried into life and elaborated in the broadest manner the line and the policy of the collectivisation of the agriculture, that it was he who at the head of the party mobilised the masses to realize the five-year plans, that it was he who rendered his contribution to the strengthening and tempering of the Red Army, to its purge from the agents of the internal and external enemy, it was he who fought mercilessly and in a principled way to strengthen and protect the party from the elements of the right and left opportunist Trotskyist and Bukharinist factions, the article underlines.

Exactly all these had to be attacked by the Khrushchevite mafia, in order to realise its aims on which it had been secretly working since Stalin was alive. The plotters, who would bury the October Revolution, had to liquidate the revolutionary theory and practise, to hit Marxism-Leninism and the dictatorship of the proletariat Stalin had defended and implemented. And in their frenzied efforts to find a means which would present no danger to them, the legend on Stalin's "crimes", "despotism" was embroidered, "facts" and "arguments" were fabricated. This legend, as history showed, was embroidered and propagated by those who had committed the crime themselves, behind the back of Stalin, those who set up their cult and established the savage fascist dictatorship in the Soviet Union, those who violated with their tanks the freedom of Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan, who sell and buy countries and peoples, who spread far and wide in the world their fleets, who carry out espionage activity and exert terror, who transformed the country of Soviets into a jail of the peoples and gendarme of other countries.

Who denigrated Stalin and the Stalinian epoch? Who were those that accused him of dogmatism? U.S. imperialism, the enemy of the freedom and progress the stronghold of every sanguinary clique and regime; Tito, Rankovich and the other Titoites who set up concentration camps for the Communists, who killed, evicted and oppressed the Albanian people in Yugoslavia, who dispatched tanks and air-crafts against the people and the youth that defended their legitimate rights in peaceful demonstrations. The attack against Stalin was backed up by all those elements who were sentenced by the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The course of events, since Stalin's death until now, has incontestibly proved the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist line and policy defended and implemented by Stalin. The failures in economy, and the aggressive policy of Soviet social imperialism, the recent events in Poland, the critical economic, political and national situation in Yugoslavia, do not testify to the failure of socialism, as the mouthpiece of the bourgeoisie speak, but they show that the abandoning of the Marxist-Leninist theory inevitably leads to capitalism, the establishment of the regimes of the new bourgeoisie.

The peoples saw in Stalin their friend and defender, the great leader and internationalist, the modest, beloved, mature man just as the imperialists saw in him the rigorous, resolute, and wise opposer. It were Khrushchev, Brezhnev, Andropov and company those who impaired and impair the dignity of the Soviet Union, which Stalin carried aloft even in the most difficult times of war, giving the rebuff to the Anglo-U.S. "demands" which aimed at making use of the situation created by the attack of Hitlerite Germany. Stalin did not accept the pressures, blackmail and the bargains for markets and spheres of influence either.

The experience of the revolution and socialist construction in our country, the history of our party which stood always loyal to the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin fully proves the correctness of the Leninist-Stalinian line. During these nearly four decades, the working masses have transformed the homeland, because our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have consistently implemented in a creative way the teachings of Lenin and Stalin.

Only by marching on this road, the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country suppressed the class enemy, it was tempered and strengthened without taking into consideration the prattles for "dogmatism", "bureaucratic etatism", "isolation", etc. And here it is our people, on foot, united as a fist round the party, ready to give the rebuff to anyone who would impair our freedom and independence. For all the reasons, the stand towards Stalin was and remains a demarcation line between the Marxist-Leninists and renegades, between the revolutionaries and counterrevolutionaries.

"Stalinist" is one of the "gravest" charges of bourgeois propaganda which is often used as an attribute to our party and socialist state. The word "Stalinist" for the "democratic" prattlers paid by the bourgeoisie means "despotism", "totalitarian state" cladding it with all those contemptuous features of the bourgeois and revisionist dictatorship. Stalinist for the revolutionaries means Marxist-Leninist, brave and unbent fighter in revolution. And in this meaning, it is rightfully attributed to our heroic party, the article stresses in conclusion.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS LAY WREATHS AT KAPO'S GRAVE

AU041728 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] On the 68th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Hysni Kapo, loyal son and distinguished leader of the party and of the people, party and state leaders laid wreaths and paid homage at his grave in the martyrs' cemetery in Tirana. Those present included Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers; AWP Central Committee Secretaries Simon Stefani, Lenka Cuko and Vangjel Cerava; Comrade Vito Kapo, AWP Central Committee member; and Shefqet Peci, chairman of the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian People. Comrades Ramiz Alia and Adil Carcani laid a wreath in the name of the AWP Central Committee with an inscription reading: To our beloved and unforgettable Comrade Hysni Kapo. The party and state leaders observed a minute of silence before Comrade Hysni Kapo's grave as a sign of profound respect and honor for his deeds and immortal memory. Young Pioneers mounted a guard of honor.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO VIETNAM, MEXICO -- By decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Syrja Laze is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, replacing Comrade Maxhum Peka, who is appointed to another function. Comrade Perparim Sinani is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States of Mexico, replacing Comrade Labo Abazi, who is appointed to another function. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 5 Mar 83 AU]

CORFU DELEGATION -- A delegation of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Corfu visited our country recently. During its stay in Tirana the delegation held talks at the Chamber of Commerce and Foreign Trade Enterprises. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 5 Mar 83 AU]

DIVERGENT TRENDS AT NONALIGNED SUMMIT VIEWED

AU081457 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Mar 83 pp 1, 6

[Special correspondent Milan Madr Delhi dispatch: "The Nonaligned Start Their Conference; Proposal on the Political and Economic Part of the Final Declaration Under Discussion on the Eve of the Session; Kampuchea's Place Will Remain Empty; Delhi Airport Is Busy"; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] Delhi, 6 Mar -- The Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference is opening its proceedings this Monday in Delhi. Representatives of 97 member countries, observers, and guests are assembling in the capital. The member countries will be mainly represented by their heads of state or government.

In the last 2 days the Palan Airport had become the busiest and most thoroughly guarded airport in the world. The movement's top representatives are facing a supremely responsible task: its urgency is being emphatically stressed here, in keeping with the most basic ideals of the movement -- to consolidate world peace and security, turn back the malignant course of the arms races unleashed by imperialism, and take practical steps for setting up a new economic system.

Saturday evening, that is 24 hours later than originally envisaged, the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference came to an end. The reason for the delay was the discussion of the issue of Kampuchea's representation. SINGAPORE WAS THE FLAG-BEARER OF THE CAMPAIGN TO PUSH THROUGH THE GENOCIDAL POL POT REGIME WHICH IS HIDING BEHIND THE SHIELD OF SO-CALLED COALITION GOVERNMENT. THIS SHAMEFUL MANEUVER HAS COMPLETELY FAILED. After an extensive discussion, the ministers' conference unanimously decided by acclamation that Kampuchea's place would remain unoccupied. The Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau will be discussing this issue in the coming period and will submit a report to the conference of the foreign ministers in 1985. The statement that the issue will not be dealt with any more at this conference is part of the foreign ministers' report on this problem to the chiefs of states and of governments.

The Delhi conference has thus confirmed the resolution of the preceding Havana conference, a resolution which was also the object of coarse attacks by the Singapore foreign minister, S. Dhanabalan. He even let himself be heard stating that such problems should be resolved by voting. HE THUS SPOKE AGAINST ONE OF THE MAIN PRINCIPLES OF THE NONALIGNED MOVEMENT'S ACTIVITY, namely consensus -- the effort to achieve agreement. There is no voting at the movement's sessions and T.N. Kaul, formerly a prominent representative of Indian diplomacy, declared that it would be harmful for the movement to change this method.

It is difficult to understand that the movement still includes states which are taking under their protective wing a regime that turned Kampuchea into a slaughterhouse and a cemetery. It nevertheless remains a fact that, in view of the differing stands, the decision of the foreign ministers is a realistic way out of the situation. That is also what the spokesman of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has called it. It must be seen that it is THE RESULT OF A VERY CONSIDERABLE CONSTRUCTIVE EFFORT BY INDIAN DIPLOMACY. This purposeful endeavor proceeding from the host country's overall approach to the summit conference which, according to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, is NOT TO PERMIT THE DISTRACTION OF THE CONFERENCE'S ATTENTION FROM SUCH LARGE TOPICS AS PEACE, DISARMAMENT, ECONOMIC PROGRESS, PROSPERITY, AND ADVANCEMENT.

In the meantime various working groups were working toward the end of the week on proposals for the political and economic part of the final declaration. The conference spokesman announced that the representatives of various delegations mostly appraise them as a solid foundation for negotiations.

It is only natural that many, and varied, suggestions have been submitted on the political part of the final declaration: up to 120 of them were submitted by Saturday. The Grenadan foreign minister, Unison Whiteman, declared at the Saturday press conference that his country wishes the texts of proposals on Central America and the Carribean to be amended in line with the conclusions of the session of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference that was held this January in Managua. "Managua has shown that the Central American problem has deteriorated due to American imperialism's supplying weapons to the repressive regimes," he said, and then sharply pilloried the U.S. economic, political, and military extortion in that area.

On the other hand, Sri Lanka's proposal to exempt the issue of the American air and naval base on Diego Garcia from the total complex of problems dealing with the fight for transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, and to transfer this issue to the part supporting Mauritius' right to have sovereignty restored over Diego Garcia and over the entire Chagos Archipelago -- this proposal is regarded here as an endeavor to weaken the political part of the final document.

In substantiating its proposal, Sri Lanka stated that a categoric mention of Diego Garcia will provide the United States with a pretext for not participating in the international conference on the Indian Ocean that is to be held in 1984 in Sri Lanka's capital of Colombo. According to the newspaper PATRIOT, this proposal has generated strong opposition among the numerous countries which realize that such a change in the draft political document would be equal to a capitulation to American blackmail. According to the same newspaper, the Indian representative stressed during the negotiations that SUCH AN APPENDIX WOULD BLUNT THE EDGE OF THE OVERALL APPROACH TO THE DEMILITARIZATION OF THE INDIAN OCEAN. The United States would feel that its threats had had a certain effect; this would stimulate it to increase its pressure on the coastal states of the Indian Ocean. The attention in the preparatory phases of the conference is also primarily directed at economic issues and their diverse aspects. Among other things, one discussed the problems of the developing countries' debts and the establishment of a bank of developing countries. The main topic is still the program of immediate actions, but it is stressed that it, nevertheless, cannot replace the broader negotiations that are called by journalists the North-South dialogue.

Delhi has prettied up its face to welcome its guests in a dignified way. It is decorated by up to 30,000 flags and by various banners with slogans, by new green areas and lighting, particularly near the hotels which are to house the conference delegates. More than one million rupees have been spent on embellishing the city.

The conference delegates who have already arrived in Delhi include Fidel Castro, the movement's chairman up to now and chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Petar Stambolic, chairman of the SFRY's Presidency; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; and others.

AUSTRIAN MEDIA'S E. EUROPEAN DEPARTMENT CENSURED

LD042056 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Although the so-called Austrian Radio and Television East European Department was only recently founded it is exceptionally active. Its function should be to inform the Austrian people about the events in the socialist countries, but it has its own way of understanding the task.

It represents, for example, the USSR as a country with a high mortality rate of newborn babies; Czechoslovakia means only beer and folklore to them; and Hungary and Yugoslavia do not fare any better either. Now they have concentrated on Poland in an approximately 1-hour program. They have blackened the attempts of the Polish people and their representatives to consolidate the conditions in the country with a pack of lies.

Who produces these tendentious antisocialist and anticommunist lies? It is enough to know that the department is headed by a Hungarian emigre, a well-known author of anticommunist books and newspaper articles. It is, however, surprising that the department has the support of highly-placed personages in Austria who brandish the thesis of freedom of the press. Freedom of the press -- but for whom and with what aim? The question is why a West European department has not been founded, too? The tendentious character of the Austrian Radio and Television East European Department is quite obvious and it clashes fully with the neutrality of the state and statements of Austrian leading officials who have often spoken for understanding among nations and development of good-neighborly relations.

DELEGATION RETURNS HOME FROM PCI CONGRESS

LD072346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Michal Stefanak, candidate member of the party Central Committee and the Central Committee's deputy departmental head, returned to Prague today. The delegation had attended the 16th PCI Congress.

FIRST JOINT ENTERPRISE WITH HUNGARY REPORTED

AU041627 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 3 March on page 6 carries a 1,300-word article by its Budapest correspondent Vojtech Vesely entitled "Second Bell for a Good Idea." The article deals with the founding of "Haldex Ostrava, the first joint Czechoslovak-Hungarian enterprise."

Vesely opens the article by describing a visit to the Hungarian mining town of Tatabanya, the headquarters of the Hungarian Haldex organization, which specializes in recycling coal gangue. According to Vesely, the technology developed and used in Tatabanya not only eliminates the gigantic heaps of waste rock that impair the environment of so many mining areas, but makes it possible to obtain the 10 to 15 percent of coal left in the extracted rock.

Having described the technical details of the Haldex recycling system, Vesely mentions that several years ago the Hungarian license was purchased by a British company, which has established several recycling plants not only in Great Britain but in South Africa and Australia. Enterprises using the Hungarian technology reportedly also exist in the Netherlands and Turkey and another plant is under construction in Austria. According to Vesely, Czechoslovakia, too, will be using the Hungarian knowledge.

Vesely says: "The 50th Haldex plant in the world, I was told by Gyula Kulcsar, director of the Haldex organization, will be in Czechoslovakia; to be more precise, near the dumps of the Zarubek mine in the Ostrava area. It will process fresh gangue from the Jan Sverma, Red October, and Hlubina mines as well as gangue from the old dump of the Zarubek mine -- approximately 500,000 tons a year. This is expected to yield 55,000 tons of coal, a fraction ranging between 0.5 and 32 mm in size.

"Haldex Ostrava has been set up as the first joint Czechoslovak-Hungarian enterprise in accordance with one of the items in the 'comprehensive program of further deepening integration between CEMA member countries,' which was signed in 1971.

I was told by Gyula Kulosar, for the time being there is a preparatory office in Ostrava; Comrade Jan Strnadel is the director. With a group of his fellow workers he is now taking care of preparations for the construction of the plant, which will require investments of some Kcs65 million. We cannot yet estimate when it will actually begin to operate; it depends on the flexibility of the authorities that issue permits for projects. If everything goes smoothly, it will be in the fall of 1984. The Hungarian side has committed itself to deliver a turnkey plant and guarantees that the Ostrava Haldex plant will reach the planned parameters."

Vesely gives no further details about the two sides' involvement in the project but -- speaking about a similar Hungarian-Polish Haldex enterprise that was set up at the beginning of the sixties -- he mentions that it recycles some 6 million tons of gangue a year and that one-half of the coal obtained in this way "belongs to Hungary." In the last 10 years alone Hungary is said to have "received" almost 4 million tons of coal from this joint enterprise.

In conclusion, Vesely wonders why it has taken so many years for Czechoslovakia to begin using the Hungarian system. He notes that despite the "geographic and political proximity" Ostrava will be the headquarters of only the 50th Haldex enterprise in the world and goes on to say: "Why is it that an American company that signed the contract last August will put its plant into operation as early as this spring, while we need more time for the preparatory work alone? And Gyula Kulcsar's memories of the year 1964 still rings in my ears. At that time we were offered the fifth Haldex plant. Some 1,000 tons of gangue from Ostrava were taken to Katowice for test purposes. Eight of our experts were able to see with their own eyes that it worked. But the good idea -- God knows why -- did not find an open door in our country at that time. "Now, after 18 years, like a good mailman, it rings the bell a second time."

CCTU PRESIDIUM MEETS IN PRAGUE 7 MARCH

LD071736 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions met in Prague today to discuss preparations for the fourth plenary meeting of the Central Council of Trade Unions. In the second half of March the meeting will assess the tasks facing the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement to improve living and social conditions of the working people. The Presidium further delimited the tasks by which trade union organs and organizations will contribute more actively toward involved support of the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the conclusions of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress. The Presidium also discussed the share of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in developing economic propaganda and agitation. It stressed its important place in educational work of trade union organizations. The Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions also discussed draft letters to enterprise committees and auditing commissions of primary organizations on increasing responsibility in managing financial means and property. The Presidium also discussed tasks of agricultural enterprises in starting their spring work.

40 PERCENT DROP IN TOURISM REPORTED FOR 1982

AU081140 [Editorial Report] Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech on 3 March carries on page 3 a 150-word CTK report on a press conference held in Prague the preceding day and devoted to the results of tourism in 1982. Quoting R. Kratoch, deputy chairman of the Czech Socialist Republic's Government Committee for Tourism, the report notes that in 1982 some 5.5 million Czechoslovak citizens traveled abroad, which was "approximately 40 percent less than in 1981." The average duration of their stay abroad, on the other hand, reportedly increased from 5.5 to 7 days.

According to a 250-word Ladislav Dragula report on the same press conference, published by Prague PRACE in Czech on 3 March on page 3, in the same year Czechoslovakia was was visited by 12,471,000 foreigners, "11.5 million of them from socialist countries." The average duration of the foreign guests' stay in Czechoslovakia was 3.5 days. Speaking about domestic tourism, Dragula also mentions that in 1982 a total of Kcs24.1 billion were spent on tourism in the Czech Socialist Republic.

The situation in foreign tourism is also the subject of a 400-word "JKR"-signed article in Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 3 March on page 7. The article notes that the 12,471,210 foreigners that visited the CSSR last year represented a decline of more than 5 million against the 17,730,851 foreign visitors in 1981, and attributes this adverse development to the standard and quality of services.

Citing an unspecified study on foreign tourists' complaints, the article says: "What the foreign touristsdisliked most was that during the main season some shops or service facilities were either closed or had limited opening hours; that the level of cleanliness was very low not only in accommodations and catering facilities but on the streets and sidewalks; that tips were openly insisted upon even when services rendered were of poor quality; that the Czechoslovak state railroad agency was scrapping railroad cars owing to technical defects without providing replacements; that public toilets and washrooms were dirty.... We could surely extend this list, but I believe that this is not necessary as the same problems are hurting even us, the natives."

The author concludes the article by stressing that the only way to attract more foreign tourists, and thus "to obtain money that can also be used for our own trips," is to improve the standard of service.

STATISTICS ON FOREIGNERS WORKING IN CZECH LANDS

AU081423 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Mar 83 p 2

[Unsigned report in the column "By Teletype, Mail, and Telephone...."]

[Text] About 38,000 foreign employees are now working in the Czech Socialist Republic in harmony with the intergovernmental agreement. Most of them come from Vietnam -- almost 21,000; a further 3,000 Vietnamese are apprentices in various plants and enterprises. They will conclude the 2- or 3-year apprenticeships by passing final examinations. The best of them proceed to study at evening schools and at our technically-oriented university-level schools.

NAUMANN MEETS WITH BERLINGUER AT PCI CONGRESS

LD051500 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1238 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Milan, 5 Mar (ADN) -- SED Politburo member Konrad Naumann met with PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer on Saturday at the 16th PCI Congress in Milan. He presented cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, which were cordially reciprocated. Konrad Naumann spoke about the state of preparations for the international Karl-Marx conference in Berlin.

During the friendly and open exchange of views Konrad Naumann underlined the view of the SED that in the present exacerbated international situation the collaboration of communist and workers' parties, of all progressive and peace forces, is more urgent than ever. In this connection he affirmed the SED's will to develop further the traditional cooperation with the Italian Communists in the interest of peace, disarmament, democracy, and social progress.

For his part Enrico Berlinguer pointed to common views on crucial questions such as the struggle for the preservation of peace. On the basis of these views the cooperation between the two parties could be expanded despite existing differences of opinion on various questions.

SED DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO CUBA 5 MARCH

AU081217 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Mar 83 p 2

[Text] Havana (ADN) -- A delegation of the SED Central Committee headed by Margarete Mueller, Central Committee Politburo candidate member, ended its visit to Cuba on Saturday. At the end of the visit the delegation had a friendly meeting with Raul Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

The purpose of the visit was to study the PCC's women's policy and to exchange experiences. The delegation met with the PCC Central Committee Politburo candidate members Vilma Espin, member of the State Council and chairman of the Cuban Women's Association (FMC), and Jose Ramirez Cruz, chairman of the Small Peasants Association (ANAP), and had talks with functionaries of the FMC and with working women in enterprises of industry and agriculture.

LIBERAL DEMOCRATS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON MEETING

LD082217 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1827 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Berlin, 8 Mar (ADN) -- The GDR Liberal Democrats, in alliance with the National Front led by the party of the working class, will do everything possible to preserve peace. This is stated in a communique on the conclusion of a meeting of the Liberal Democratic Central Executive Committee which discussed the annual assemblies in the basic organizations.

The communique goes on to state that the Liberal Democrats, as a tested alliance partner, are helping to implement the economic strategy of the 10th congress. In Karl Marx Year in particular, they are working to help further shape advanced socialism in the GDR. At the same time, this is an important contribution to making peace more secure. The Liberal Democratic Party's political work is aimed at providing a deeper, theoretical foundation to realizations as well as their conversion into deeds to strengthen the GDR.

STATE DEPARTMENT VIEWS NORMALIZING RELATIONS

LD081244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] The organ of American economic circles, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, draws attention to the fact that at the State Department one can hear voices discussing the normalization of relations with Poland. Many representatives of this department believe that Poland is heading in the right direction, pointing out that martial law has been suspended and the majority of internees released. A group of American experts is of the opinion that economic reform in Poland will undoubtedly be implemented and that the church is in favor of certain elements of this reform.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ASSESSES FRG ELECTION RESULT

LD082257 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 8 March -- "The present international situation is still characterized by the state of tension. This is reflected, for example, in lack of progress in negotiations in Geneva, in the policy of sanctions continued by the Reagan administration against the socialist states and also in the fact that it proved impossible in the recent period to politically solve any major conflict in the world," Polish Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Jozef Wiejacz told the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee which met here today to discuss the present state of implementation of tasks of the Polish [word indistinct] policy in the light of the Sejm [word indistinct] January.

"The victory of Christian Democrats [word indistinct] to the Bundestag means a shift to the right in the FRG's policy, which, in relations with Poland, may result, for example, in increased revanchist trends," Wiejacz said.

"Our country will be consistently coming out against every attempt at revanchism and violation of the status quo in Europe, but at the same time will come out in favour of continued process of detente, Jozef Wiejacz underscored.

Speaking about Poland's relations with Western states, the vice-minister of foreign affairs said that "we still deal with attempts to maintain tension in Poland and around our country. An example of this is making the so-called Polish issue an item on the agenda of the Human Rights Commission debate in Geneva or attempts to interfere in our country's internal affairs in the International Labour Organization."

Jozef Wiejacz [words indistinct] the state of Poland's present relations with the U.S. as the U.S. side continues the line of sanctions, attempts to isolate Poland in the world and propaganda pressure.

"The Polish diplomacy concentrated on tightening relations and cooperation with the socialist countries in the recent period," Vice Minister Wiejacz pointed out and added "we are also trying at the same time to make our relations with developing countries more dynamic."

Many deputies voiced concern over revanchist moods in the Federal Republic of Germany which were reflected in the known statement by West German Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann. They pointed out that the policy towards the FRG cannot [words indistinct] on the current situation but should consistently respect the Polish raison d'etat.

Deputies also underscored that the success of the planned visit to Poland by Pope John Paul II will be of great significance for both the internal situation in Poland and Polands position in the world.

JARUZELSKI SPEAKS AT EDUCATION CENTER OPENING

AU071159 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Mar 83 p 2

[Report on speech by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the 2 March inauguration ceremony of the Postgraduate Education Center for State Administration Employees in Warsaw]

[Text] General Jaruzelski said that the establishment of a postgraduate center is an integral part of the great plan to improve our administration. We believe that the experience gained from this center should make it easier to continue this work, the premier added. We expect you, among whom there may be future ministers and voivodas, to make many stimulating observations to help the work of the center and that of the central-level administration and government, which we will try to use. This is one of the purposes of this center.

Referring to an idea voiced during the inauguration that the administration does not always enjoy a good reputation everywhere, W. Jaruzelski said that this opinion is often unjust, but -- to be honest -- in many cases just. When criticism is indeed justified, we should minimize and limit the effects of incorrect activity and at the same time carry out an evaluation of the authorities so that its activity may gain recognition and approval. The administration has a satisfying role to play in our socialist state because within the state there is no clash between the interests of the state and those of citizens. Although there may be clear discrepancies, problems, and matters which are difficult to solve and which many people are experiencing sharply during the present crisis, nevertheless, generally and historically speaking there is a unity of state interests and those of citizens. People must feel that the administration serves the nation and the community and at the same time the state. They must feel that the administration is the executor of citizens' duties to the state. The truth of this should get through to people more and more not by means of words, but by means of actions. The administration must fulfill two basic demands in order for its authority to shine with full clarity. It must be just and it must be efficient. Only these two factors together may guarantee the administration such a position.

The premier expressed the view that the recently adopted Sejm resolution on administrative employees and the planned law on people's councils and local self-management bodies will enable the administration to work better and more efficiently and allow it to relate its functions to social activity to a greater extent. They will make it possible to set all democratic mechanisms in motion and put the great potential created by the people's councils and the local self-management bodies into practical use. The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth should be the administration's great ally and its just social controlling body.

General Jaruzelski also made a few remarks concerning the working conditions of administrative cadres, since this subject was raised during the talks. These working conditions are indeed difficult, as they are in many other professions, he said. These matters will be settled gradually. We know we are doing everything that is necessary to prevent valuable people from leaving the administration and taking up other professions.

Concluding his thoughts, Gen Jaruzelski wished all his listeners a most successful end to their studies and further successes in their work for Poland. He wishes the teaching staff as much satisfaction as possible in shaping new and wonderful cadres for the Polish socialist administration.

URBAN INTERVIEWED ON WESTERN PRESS' DISTORTIONS

LD090009 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw, 8 March -- Minister Jerzy Urban, the press spokesman of the Polish Government, said that the Western press gives dishonest information about Poland, distorting his own statements. Minister Urban made this charge in an interview for a PAP reporter, pointing out the peculiar interpretation of the term "freedom of expression" by the Western press.

"So far," said the press spokesman, "the West has not come out at the Madrid CSCE Conference with a thesis that freedom of expression is tantamount to freedom of distorting other people's words, but the practice outpaces the theory. Their propaganda war resembles free-style fighting. Let us imagine that a PAP correspondent goes to the State Department only to write later that the department spokesman said: Our foul policy against Poland is aimed at stifling the Polish people." He reports the true statements and arguments of a representative of the U.S. Government, expressing his opinion about them in his own comment.

The example is an abstraction, as in Washington there is no PAP correspondent because he was thrown out even though he never distorted anybody's words.

Jerzy Urban pointed to bad experiences with THE LONDON TIMES. His article explaining why the sanctions against Poland are not logical from the Western point of view appeared with distortions, drastically reduced, and with a title changed without the author's permission.

"Many editors," said Minister Urban, "inform about Poland more or less dishonestly, but what the big agencies and dailies write is nearly always subordinated to the set propaganda line. This is impressive political discipline. A lot of questions are asked at my press conferences, but if the answers are not suitable to support the thesis about the repressive actions of Polish authorities they are just not mentioned."

Jerzy Urban pointed to the misinformation by B. Brumley from ASSOCIATED PRESS, contained in a dispatch from a press conference. "I really talked about social moods in Poland in relation to economic difficulties. And then later, after an hour, in a completely different context -- about the pope's visit. The AP correspondent made an arbitrary junction between the two. It is a lie that I made any suggestion that this visit could be delayed for any reason. But because the pope's visit does not suit many Western politicians and propagandists, many newspapers there printed reports that Urban told a news conference that the Polish Government was putting it in question," said Jerzy Urban.

In this context the government spokesman mentioned reports by Radio France International, RFI, the London paper DAILY TELEGRAPH, the Belgian journal LA LIBRE BELGIQUE, the Swiss newspaper NEUER ZUERCHER ZEITUNG, and the French paper LIBERATION.

Recently the Western press reported on a demonstration in Warsaw's Zoliborz district, saying that after the service several thousand, even over 10,000, persons held a demonstration but police dispersed the crowd with water cannons and made mass arrests. Jerzy Urban told PAP the following about it: "At the news conference I depicted the true extent of events. And afterwards, part of the Western press -- without mentioning its previous reports -- started to write that there were no political demonstrations after church services anywhere -- neither in Zoliborz nor anywhere else. This is -- they said -- an invention of the authorities, an invention of Urban in order to create a pretext for not inviting the pope to Poland.

"The political conception has changed -- the facts have changed. First, the purpose was to picture Poland as a volcano, as a country in which society stages mass demonstrations against the authorities. Later on they decided to declare something quite the opposite: that Poland is completely calm and only the authorities keep inventing or provoking disturbances in order to prevent the arrival of the pope."

"Thus, according to the Western press, there are no political demonstrations at present after or during religious services; however, Western correspondents know perfectly well in advance about political demonstrations to be organized and are always there in a church or in front of it. When they are coming to a church, law-enforcement forces should be brought to the neighboring streets, as it is quite certain that soon calm will be disturbed in that area," Urban observed.

"So far, nobody seems to have seen a Western correspondent in Poland, who is always a staunch defender of the church and faith (even if he represents an atheist paper), come to a church where there are only prayers," Minister Urban pointed out.

"If the majority of Western correspondents are of the opinion that they encounter only persecution and difficulties in Poland and I am serving them nothing but lies, if, in our opinion, in turn they see and hear not what can be seen and heard, but only what they want to see and hear -- it seems it would be better for them to stay at home and not in Warsaw. Anyway, it would be more convenient for me if they composed their distorted facts and instigating commentaries in their papers at home and on their own and not my account," Minister Urban said.

GLOWCZYK SURVEYS PZPR ACCOUNTABILITY CAMPAIGN

LD081906 Warsaw PAP in English 1708 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 8 March -- On the initiative of the press centre of INTERPRESS AGENCY, PUWP CC Secretary and alternate member of the Politial Bureau Jan Glowczyk held a press conference here today for foreign newsmen accredited in (?Warsaw). Ian Glowczyk presented an assessment of the recently concluded report-programme [as received] campaign in party organizations at all levels, including voivodship PUWP committees.

The PUWP campaign proved that the ideological, (?national) and political unity of the party has consolidated and that the party intensified its activity as compared to the state prior to the 9th congress and to mid-1982. [Words indistinct] satisfaction over the present state, in the face of new tasks and needs of the party. There are still numerous shortcomings, untapped reserves, and threats.

The PUWP set its ranks in order, consolidated its Marxist-Leninist ideological identity and on this [words indistinct] its ability to politically influence the whole of political and social relations. The party actively considered the affairs of working people and on this basis was regaining the ties with the working class. The democratic centralism of the party was markedly strengthened and so was intra-party democracy and party discipline. The PUWP report campaign resulted also in important qualitative changes in party ranks and reduced party membership. Members that became a (?ballast) for the activity of the PUWP were stripped of their membership. The report campaign was an important lesson in criticism and self-criticism and made the whole party sensitive to the difficult problems of working people's life.

The CC secretary went on to say that the party continues to be the same because it draws experience from the good traditions of the PUWP, but its quality [words indistinct] no the same. In other words, the campaign showed that there can be no return either to the period before August 1980 or to that before December 13, 1981.

The role of the party as the leading forces of the nation and the problem of combining class and group interests were one of the important topics discussed in the course of the PUWP report campaign. Voices calling for the need to patiently, firmly, and principally attract to the realization of the party programme of those "who are still not with us" but "are not against us" dominated in the campaign.

The enemies proved unable to turn the party from the road of building socialism and the road of friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. [Words indistinct] factory committees. Only 10 per cent of PUWP factory committees fail to be active in a satisfactory degree. As regards the trade union activity, a total of 1.3 million employees joined trade unions.

Referring to the problems of information and propaganda, the PUWP CC secretary said that improvement was recorded in the field of reliability and speed. He underscored at the same time that in view of society's high political awareness the standard of propaganda message should be further improved. The forthcoming 12th plenum of the PUWP CC, scheduled to tackle ideological issues, will pay much attention to propaganda, Glowczyk said.

Asked about changes in the editorial staff of two periodicals, namely, the PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY and ZDANIE, Jan Glowczyk said that PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY had had no editor-in-chief for a long time, while a change at the post of editor-in-chief in ZDANIE was connected with the publication of materials contrary to facts. In this connection Glowczyk added that the party will not open an area for anti-socialist activity in publications either.

Replying to a question on constitutional guarantees for private land ownership, the PUWP CC secretary said that this does not mean petrifaction of the present agrarian structure in Poland. The constitutional clause meets halfway the expectations of part of Polish farmers and contributes to stabilizing the situation in the countryside. Food production is the most significant issue at present. We do not depart from developing farmers' co-operatives.

The resolution [words indistinct] joint PUWP CC and 7th CC plenum [words indistinct] deputies from both parties under the obligation to submit a draft amendment to the Sejm committee.

TRADE MINISTER MEETS WITH JOURNALISTS 7 MARCH

LD081602 Warsaw PAP in English 1429 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 8 March -- Poland's industry cannot continue to lag behind the industries of other developed countries and this must be pursued through our economic cooperation with abroad, said Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz at a meeting with journalists in Warsaw yesterday.

The Polish economy is facing a difficult task, namely the restructuring of industry and making it export-oriented. While the three-year plan is being implemented and the structure of Poland's industry remains unchanged steps should be taken to prepare the restructuring of the industry or Poland will face a technological barrier to its exports.

Minister Nestorowicz pointed out that the deep economic recession in the capitalist world was a serious obstacle for Poland's exports. The minister declared that the policy of reorienting Polish foreign trade with the aim of raising the share of socialist countries in Poland's turnover will be continued. He also expressed the hopes that realism would gain the upper hand in the negotiations with Poland's Western creditors and that it would be possible to agree on debt repayment schedules which would meet Poland's production and export capacities.

MADEJ COMMENTS ON INDUSTRIAL GROWTH, EXPORTS

LD082248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] The high tempo of the increase of exports to the Soviet Union has assumed the characteristics of a lasting trend in the Polish economy. For many months now, exports have been in excess of the relevant indices of last year by between 20-30 per cent, Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej stated to journalists today in the course of a seminar on economic cooperation between Poland and foreign countries. Much attention was devoted to the effects that the unsettled technical growth tempo of Polish industry might soon have on Polish foreign trade. In the second half of the eighties Poland will face the necessity of making a strategic choice of the directions and sources of technical progress, the deputy premier stated. He also reported that in view of the progressive growth in industrial output, a certain increase will occur this year in supplementary imports from capitalist countries.

PLANNING OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON CEMA COOPERATION

AU081004 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Mar 83 p 3

[Bogdan Mikolajczyk interview with Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission: "Return to the Position of Partner"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The past year has confirmed the opinion that, among the external factors supporting our efforts in overcoming the deep economic recession, a crucial role is played by our economic cooperation and trade with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We discuss the results of this cooperation, its short- and long-term prospects, with Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Council of Minsters' Planning Commission.

[Question] Our economy has reached a turning point, or is approaching such a point. During the second half of 1982 we were able to put a curb on any further decline in industrial production, and even managed to reverse this decline in certain branches. This also became possible thanks to a reorientation of Poland's world economic contacts which was initiated with the aim of consolidating our contacts with socialist countries.

[Answer] I must begin with the fact that I am not especially fond of the term reorientation, as it could suggest a reversal of the course taken during the past years, and that, after all, is not how it was. It would be more precise to call this an intensification of cooperation with CEMA countries, which was in fact given greater force last year. But to get back to the subject. Our industry's participation in the international division of labor has reached such a level that since the reduction of imports of supplies from the capitalist countries, mainly as a result of the sanctions imposed against Poland, it would not be possible to bridge the gap created by the reduction of these imports without at least partly filling it with domestically-produced supplies.

This year we are planning a certain growth in national income for the first time in 4 years, but a growth that is, after all, modest and the result of a considerably restricted materials base; but it will still be a growth in comparison to last year. In conclusion, one can say that the process of adapting the economy to new conditions is progressing in the right direction. This does not mean that it is an easy progression as difficulties with the range and quality of goods produced are always mounting....

[Question] Your comparison between the changes taking place in the national income and the imports coming from the second payments area is significant, but we cannot forget about our growing debts to our CEMA partners, or to be more precise, the Soviet Union....

[Answer] Certainly. The credits which the Soviet Union gave us in order to balance our deficit will after 1985 be all the greater as we will be repaying them at an interest rate of 2 to 5 percent; however, interest rates from the West would be in the two-digit range.

It is also worth pointing out that after the collapse of our exports to socialist countries in 1980 and 1981, in 1982 we began to rebuild our standing as a reliable partner. We closed our balance of trade with the USSR in 1981 with a R1.5 billion deficit, and in 1982 this deficit amounted to only R1.2 billion, while this year we need R1 billion to turn the scales.

If I were to give a general account of 1982, I would add to what I have just said that it was a year during which two illusions were shattered. One of these, expressed by certain "experts," said that we must seek a solution to our economic problems through close cooperation with the West. There was even talk of an unlimited inflow of Western capital, which is a complete misunderstanding even from those countries' point of view. Another shattered illusion, this time concerning the delusions of the United States and some of its allies, was that sanctions and restrictions (which are severe, but which the West will also have to pay for) can bring political concessions in Poland.

[Question] We signed trade propocols for 1983 with the majority of CEMA countries. Work to coordinate long-term plans is now in progress. What could one say about these documents?

[Answer] The documents we have already signed with the Svoiet Union, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania, among others, confirm the consolidation of these positive features of dynamism and the shape of the mutual trade turnover in 1982. The 10-to-15-percent growth in the exchange of goods also deserves to be stressed. It is a very positive phenomenon in the light of what has been taking place on the world market, especially since we are benefiting from this exchange as far as the needs of our home market are concerned, as well as reducing our cooperative and technological dependence on imports from the West.

We are now in the last phase of coordinating our plans for the period up to 1985 which should be completed by the end of the first quarter of 1983. In accordance with the resolution of the 36th CEMA session (in June 1982), talks are still in progress on specifying the essential goals of cooperation for the next 5-year period from 1986 to 1990. In this light we will be able to speak of the fundamental qualitative changes in cooperation since it will then be based on joint agreements which refer back to the general points of CEMA economic policies. Large investment undertakings, new areas of specialization, the expansion of cooperation and its introduction at factory level are all involved here.

We are all interested in such problems as feeding the nation, satisfying rational demands for raw and fuel and energy materials, or developing the production of industrial market goods. There are, of course, many other such sectors and this process will begin to gain strength. This is the main resolution of the 36th CEMA session, which put great emphasis on the scientific and technical cooperation which is paving the way to reaching the adopted goals.

Our reform contains features which encourage exports. Even if they are still not as "aggressive" or as active as expected, then Polish enterprises are, after all, economically interested in placing their production on export markets, the best proof of which are the export results obtained in 1982. It is the same with imports.

What view do our socialist partners take of this? They are, above all, interested in our once again coordinating and planning exchanges and cooperation on a long-term basis, on the principle of stability and mutual advantages. And this has happened. This practice is returning in our bilateral and multilateral contact.

MILITIA HALTS WROCLAW DEMONSTRATION, 43 ARRESTED

LD082234 Warsaw PAP in English 2154 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 8 March -- Attempts were made to disturb public order twice in Wroclaw today. The first attempt, made by groups of young people who assembled in the city's Grunwald Square and tried to organize illegal gatherings, was foiled as militia applied preventive measures which made direct application of force unnecessary. The second attempt, made by several dozen people who tried to disturb public order before and after a mass in the Wroclaw cathedral, was frustrated as law enforcement forces arrested 43 most aggressive individuals.

WARSAW STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS TERMED 'PEACEFUL'

NC082038 Paris AFP in English 1954 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw, March 8 (AFP) -- Security forces turned out in strength here today for student demonstrations marking the 15th anniversary of brutally-crushed student riots in 1968. But the demonstration passed off peacefully with students placing flowers at a commemorative plaque in a wall of Warsaw University.

About 30 military vehicles took up positions around the university and at nearby crossroads and patrols were reinforced from five to seven men. The security forces also kept a water canon on standby at a nearby square.

By noon students who had been arriving in small groups to place flowers at the plaque began singing the national anthem. One of them unleashed a flurry of tracts bearing the words "Divided we are lost, together we will win." Many students were surprised at what they regarded as overreaction by the security forces.

Repression which followed the March 8 demonstrations against the regime led to the emigration of tens of thousands of Jews to Israel and the West.

WALENTYNOWICZ'S TRIAL BEGINS; WALESA TO ATTEND

NC091044 Paris AFP in English 0956 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Grudziadz, northern Poland, March 9 (AFP) -- Anna Walentynowicz, one of the leaders of the 1980 Baltic strikes that led to the birth of the free union Solidarity, went on trial here today accused of continuing union activities in contravention of last year's state of siege.

Miss Walentynowicz, who risks three years jail, was a member of the Gdansk regional executive of the now banned union. Interned when martial law was decreed on December 13, 1981, she was released last July along with all other women activists still interned. On August 30 she was arrested and taken to Warsaw for psychiatric examination which ruled her sane.

Her trial was originally set to be held in Gdansk, but the court asked the Supreme Court for the case to be transferred, apparently fearing that her huge popularity in the Baltic port would lead to demonstrations.

Lech Walesa, leader of the banned union, was in Grudziadz today to attend the trial.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO NONALIGNED SUMMIT MEETING

AU080940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0730 GMT 8 Mar 83

["Message President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania Addressed to the Seventh Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries in Delhi"]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/3/1983 -- To Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, president of the Seventh Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries.

I am particularly pleased to address, in behalf of the Romanian people, and in my own behalf, a cordial salute and best wishes to you, Mme Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, president of the Seventh Summit Conference of the Nonaligned Countries, as well as to the heads of state and government, to the other representatives of nonaligned countries and national liberation movements now participating in this important international reunion of New Delhi. At the same time I should like to address a friendly salute and warm wishes of progress, prosperity and peace to the friendly Indian people, and to reassert on this occasion the wish and resolve of the Socialist Republic of Romania to strengthen continuously her good relations of friendship and collaboration with the Republic of India.

Romania appreciates highly the role of the nonaligned countries in the world political life, in lending a positive course on the international developments, in the efforts made for promoting peace and collaboration among peoples. The realities of the contemporary world prove more and more visibly that the Nonaligned Movement is an important factor in the struggle against all forms of domination and oppression, for the assertion of a new, democratic policy based on equality and mutual respect, on each people's right to develop freely, full master of the national riches and of its own destiny.

Being a developing socialist country, Romania promotes a firm policy of equality and respect for the national independence and sovereignty, of collaboration, disarmament and peace, that meets to the full the principles and targets making the foundation of the Nonaligned Movement. We express satisfaction at participating in this conference with a delegation, at contributing -- also in this way -- to the strengthening of the relations of friendship and collaboration with these countries, to the promotion of the fundamental nonaligned goals and targets.

The present summit of the nonaligned countries takes place under particularly grave and complex international circumstances. The world political climate, the interstate relations are powerfully affected by the lack of confidence and the tension accumulated throughout the world as a consequence of the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy of consolidation and redivision of the zones of influence, of the interference in the domestic affairs of other states, of the perpetuation of the old conflicts and of the newly emerged ones. The arms race witnesses an unprecedented intensification, the world economic crisis is amplifying and deepening, the gaps between the rich and the poor countries become more and more marked. All these lead to great threats at the freedom and independence of all the peoples -- particularly of the small and medium-sized countries, most of the them being nonaligned and developing ones -- enhance the danger of new wars, even of a destructive thermonuclear war.

Setting out from these realities now it is more necessary than ever that everything be done for ending the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, for the resumption and firm promotion of the policy of detente, collaboration, security and peace.

Today, when mankind has become a huge arsenal of weapons that can destroy several times the entire life and civilization on our planet, the fundamental problem of our times is to prevent war and safeguard peace. All the peoples, the democratic, peace-loving forces from all over the world have to join efforts and collaborate tighter and tighter for preventing the advancement of mankind towards catastrophe and precipice, for safeguarding the sacred and fundamental right of all the nations of the world, of the people, to life, to a free and dignified existence and to peace.

In this spirit we consider the present summit conference to gain a special importance under the present international circumstances, to be called to enhance further the role and contribution of the nonaligned countries in healing the international climate, in the general efforts made for strengthening the peace and security of the world, for disarmament, for solving, in the interests of all peoples, the great and complex problems confronting the contemporary world. Taking into account the divergencies, antagonisms and contradictions that still exist between certain nonaligned countries, we wish the present summit conference to help overcome these states of affairs, strengthening the unity and solidarity of the nonaligned countries in the struggle for safeguarding the national independence and sovereignty, for assertion of their interest in free, self-dependent development on the path of progress and prosperity, in a climate of peace and collaboration.

Participating actively in the international life, in the effort made for peace and detente throughout the world, Romania attaches special importance to and takes sustained action for developing her relations with the socialist countries, with the developing and nonaligned countries, with the capitalist states, with all the countries of the world, irrespective of social system, setting firmly at the base of her international relations the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, renunciation of force and of the threat of force. We militate actively for a wide promotion, in the entire international life, of these principles that life has proved to be the sole principles apt to help developing normal interstate relations, to ensure collaboration, detente, peace and progress to all the peoples.

Being a European country, the Socialist Republic of Romania naturally attaches special importance to the strengthening of security and cooperation on that continent. We militate most firmly for halting the siting of further intermediate-range missiles, for the withdrawal and destruction of the existing ones, for the total liberation of Europe from all nuclear weapons. We are taking action for a united Europe, based on respect for the social system of each country, free of military blocs -- through a concomitant dissolution both of the NATO and of the Warsaw Treaty. We believe this to meet the interests and aspirations of all the European people, of the general cause of peace and collaboration throughout the world.

We stand for the establishment of denuclearized zones -- as an important part of achieving European security -- and we make sustained efforts for consolidating cooperation and trust in the Balkans, for transforming it into a good-neighborly and peaceful cooperation zone free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases.

Generally, Romania holds the view that now there is no goal more urgent than that of undertaking decided action in order to stop the arms race and implement disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to firmly bring to a stop the military buildup policy. In this spirit, we proclaim for a freeze of military expenditures and their reduction then, considering it to be of very heavy consequence to curbing the arms race and providing the necessary conditions for defeating the world economic crisis as for assisting the developing countries in their efforts at progress.

Romania has recommended that until 1985 NATO and the Warsaw Treaty operate a 20-percent cutback in their military spending at the level of 1982. Given the big share the member-countries of the two blocs hold in the global military spending, implementing the respective proposal would overwhelmingly bear on starting a real process to dam the arms race and move to disarmament.

The supreme interests of peoples, of peace and detente in the world urges that the policy of the use and threat of force, the military solutions be categorically given up, that an end be put to armed conflicts and confrontations and that all issues cropping up in the relations between states be settled only through peaceful means, by way of negotiations, and only this way. Life provides evidence that hard and time-taking as the negotiations may be, they are far better, and this is the sole rational way to avert military confrontations which always inflicted big damage and suffering on the people, the sole alternative to a devastating thermonuclear war.

This is the spirit in which we have always seen also the problems of the Middle East. Recent developments have once again proved that negotiations are the sole way of building lasting and just peace in that hard-tried corner of the world. In the face of the situation in the Middle East now, it is necessary to redouble efforts and take much firmer steps for the Israeli troops' withdrawal from Lebanon, for observance of Lebanon's integrity, independence and sovereignty. At the same time, an international U.N. conference should be organized, which all the states concerned as well as the Palestine Liberation Organization should attend with a view to arriving at a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict based on the Israeli troops' pullback from the Arab territories occupied after the war of 1967, on recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination which includes the right to independent statehood, on ensurance of all the Mideastern states' security and independence. The Palestinian people must be provided the conditions to order its life as it itself wants to: There is place in the Middle East both for an independent Palestinian state and for Israel -- and recognition of this reality, the necessity of peaceful coexistence among all countries there must be the starting point.

We also consider it necessary that the military confrontation between Iran and Iraq must be terminated without delay and a start be made to ironing out the bilateral problems between them by way of negotiations in compliance with the interests of the respective countries and of all peoples in the region in developing in quiet and good neighborliness, in security and peace.

Romania actively backs up the peoples' struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism, for gaining and consolidating national independence, for full affirmation of their right to free, self-reliant development. In this spirit, we lend active support to the Namibian people's struggle under SWAPO leadership aiming to make true its aspirations for a free, independent and unitary homeland. We firmly militate for apartheid and racial discriminations in South Africa to be brought to a stop.

One of our epoch's crucial issues which must be settled as swiftly as possible through the combined enterprise of all countries and nations is the elimination of underdevelopment and of the big gulfs separating the rich from the poor countries. Everything must be done for building a new world economic order, grounded on equity and equality, which should secure a more rapid progress of all countries, of the LDC's [less developed countries] above all, as well as global economic and political stability. It is a reality that the aggravation of the world economic crisis, the financial policy and chiefly, the high-interest-rate policy, the lack of real progress in the negotiations between the developed and the developing countries have considerably eroded the developing economies. It would be highly important, in our view, that the current Nonaligned Conference help multiply efforts and concerns on the lines of stepping up activity and arriving at realistic solutions with a view to eradicating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order, of granting more sizeable assistance to the developing countries in their battle for economic and

social progress -- which are all an objective requirement for conquering the global economic crisis and securing economic and political stability in the world.

In the light of the dire economic predicament of the largest part of the developing countries, Romania has recommended a writing-off of debts in the case of the poorest countries and a debt reduction as far as the other developing countries are concerned, as well as a maximal interest-rate limit such that it foreclose prohibitive interest-rate marks which in fact have worsened the situation of the developing countries. We likewise consider that energetic measures are necessary in the field of basic commodities and manufacture pricing, access to technologies, removal of protectionist practices as of any other artificial restrictions and barriers, of whatever political strings and economic pressures so that equitable relations, in the spirit of equality and reciprocal benefit, may be built between the rich and the poor countries, between all states in the world. This implies that the developing countries should act as unitedly as possible in support of their interests in progress, independence, well-being and peace. For this end, Romania holds the view that a summit conference of the developing countries should be called to work out a common strategy as concerns both their future cooperation for economic and social development purposes and the formulation of uniform stands and positions for the negotiations with the developed countries.

All states, without any distinction as to size or social system, must participate on a fully equal footing in the settlement of all the major issues now confronting the international community, a special role going, this is our strong belief, to the non-aligned countries, the developing countries, the small and middle-sized countries which make up the world's overwhelming majority and are straightly interested in a policy of observance of national independence, cooperation and peace. In this spirit, it is necessary that the role and contribution of the United Nations, of the other international bodies should grow in the resolution, with the participation of all peoples, of the major issues facing our epoch, in the affirmation of the policy of peace, disarmament, cooperation and of building a new economic order in the world.

Finally, I would like to renew my hope that the current summit conference will be a vigorous show of the nonaligned countries' unity and will of action, of their resolve to permanently cement their cooperation and solidarity in problems of common concern to them. Every effort must be expended so that the movement of the nonaligned may play an increasingly active role in the field of disarmament and peace-keeping, in the building of the new economic order, in the negotiated settlement of litigious issues, in securing the peoples their independence and socioeconomic progress. More than at any other time, the capability of the nonaligned countries of steering events in a positive direction now hinges upon stronger unity and cooperation between themselves. Beyond possible differences in the approaches to this or that problem, they must find the path to unity and cooperation, to an ever more active collaboration in the service of a new policy -- a policy of full equality, independence, peace and understanding between nations.

Being convinced that the high forum of the nonaligned countries gathered in New Delhi will go down as a new remarkable contribution of the nonaligned countries to the promotion of trust, peace and collaboration among peoples, to the efforts at building a better and more just world on our planet, I wish the conference full success.

To the friendly Indian people, the host of this important meeting, as well as to all the peoples of the countries present at this conference, I extend my best wishes of progress, prosperity and peace.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

PATAN MEETS USSR, OTHER OFFICIALS IN KIEV

AU082024 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow (AGERPRES) 3/3/1983 -- Ion Patan, Romanian minister of technical-material supply and fixed assets management control, head of the Romanian delegation to the meeting of the CMEA committee for collaboration in technical material supply held in Kiev, met with the chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply of the USSR, with the minister of materials economy of the Polish People's Republic and with the minister, State Committee for Technical and Material Supplies of the Republic of Cuba. Possibilities were examined of further expanding bilateral collaboration and increasing exchanged of products between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the respective countries above the provisions of the commercial protocols for 1983.

FURTHER ON RADULESCU ACTIVITIES IN ITALY

Meeting With PSI's Craxi

AU041131 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Excerpts] An exchange of messages took place in Rome between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Bettino Craxi when the secretary general of the Italian Socialist Party [PSI] received Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu. Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu is in Rome as head of the RCP delegation to the 16th PSI Congress.

Meeting With PCI's Berlinguer

AU062025 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Greetings were exchanged between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Enrico Berlinguer when the PCI secretary general received Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu, head of the RCP delegation to the PCI National Congress.

Recalling with pleasure his meetings and particularly fruitful talks with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the PCI secretary general emphasized with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the two communist parties, relations which are following a positive course. He highly praised Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's and the RCP's valuable contribution to the cause of peace, detente, and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

During their talk, the sides expressed their mutual desire to develop and expand the relations between the two parties, based on mutual esteem and respect, in the belief that it will contribute to strengthening the friendship between the two countries and peoples and to the cause of peace, security, national independence, and understanding in the world.

The sides discussed certain current aspects of international affairs and stressed that the international political situation is now particularly complex. They stressed that tension must be eased and the trend toward detente must be resumed, and that all the states and all democratic and progressive forces and the masses must act to halt the arms race and achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to solve disputes through political means and negotiations. They also stressed the need for a new world economic and political order, and the importance of cooperation among communist and workers parties, socialist and social democratic parties and other progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for progress, peace, and national independence.

The talks proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, characteristic of the relations between the RCP and the PCI.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR 'SERIOUSLY INJURED' IN ATTACK

LD091228 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1154 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Mar (TANJUG) -- At about 1100 today an attempt was made on the life of Galip Balker, Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia, on the corner of General Zhdanov Street and the Boulevard of the Revolution, in front of the Mala Madera cafe. Two men fired at the car carrying the Turkish ambassador with automatic weapons, seriously injuring him.

The Turkish ambassador was immediately taken to a hospital where he was given medical treatment. The ambassador's driver was also taken to a hospital.

During the attack on the Turkish ambassador, two Yugoslav security service officers opened fire and seriously wounded one of the would-be assassins, who was taken to the neurosurgical clinic. The other man is at large.

An investigation is in progress.

COMMENTARY ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT MEETING

Castro, SRV Polemics

AU082020 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Ante Kesic report from the joint editorial office of the Yugoslav radio stations]

[Text] At the Nonaligned Summit meeting the relationship between economics and politics leans toward economics -- that is, the world crisis and its subcrises. However, it is easier to perceive this phenomenon than to explain it. Perhaps what is involved is the fact that the economic topic is somehow purer, and that through this topic it is possible to push through a policy very easily, particularly one about which the majority is not very enthusiastic.

For instance, the Cuban president and heretofore chairman of the Nonaligned Movement has brought with him two books, or really two reports: The first deals with the world economic and social crisis, while the second is Cuba's report submitted in its capacity as chairman on the 3 and 1/2 year activity of the movement. A third book was delivered by Fidel Castro in his amendments to the two reports.

Castro has simply put all the responsibility for all the world's troubles on the West, for all troubles without exception. The Western world [words indistinct] sin, provokes economic and political crises and all that is left to the socialist world is to protect itself and to help, for instance, the threatened people of Afghanistan.

It is true that here President Castro did not speak about a natural alliance, but what can be discerned are divisions on something very much like the theory of three worlds, of which one is wicked, the second good, and the third world -- the developing world -- would be a victim of the first. (?The debate at the summit meetings) is meant to bring out opposing views from which to adopt a feasible middle line.

Here is another example of very polemicized disagreements. As far as Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong is concerned, only Vietnamese volunteers are in Kampuchea and they will withdraw as soon as foreign intervention ceases. It is true that Pham Van Dong's report does not tell us how the volunteers came to Kampuchea. However, the Malaysian delegate spoke with sharp condemnation. He said that 200,000 Vietnamese soldiers not only established the puppet regime in Phnom Penh but maintain the occupation of Kampuchea.

As a counterweight to these tones, which cannot be said to be conducive to real discussions, there are more frequent assurances and demands for action unity.

Review of SFRY Press

LD081220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1026 GMT 8 Mar 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 8 (TANJUG) -- The Seventh Non-Aligned Summit in Delhi is viewed by the Yugoslav press as a dialogue on the fate of the present-day world. In addition to exhaustive report on the work of the summit yesterday, Monday, Yugoslav papers carry commentaries stressing the great international importance the non-aligned conference has for the struggling for a more equitable world.

Analyzing what the non-aligned can do in a virtually irrational international situation, a situation featuring bloc and economic divisions and an arms race leading to self-destruction, the Zagreb weekly DANAS sets out that the non-aligned offer the most tangible alternative to the disunited world. The weekly writes that the arguments of the non-aligned, being repeated now in Delhi, are increasingly being used also by many aligned countries. The weekly adds that the large number of observers and guests at the Delhi conference, itself, shows that the non-aligned have what to tell the world. "Those who will follow what one hundred heads of delegation will have to say in Delhi will not be able but feel that an act of a quiet rebellion of peoples is involved, a rebellion of global and so far unprecedented dimensions, which not only clearly calls for a transformation of international relations but also offers the ways for accomplishing it", DANAS writes.

Referring to the address of Presidency of Yugoslavia President Petar Stambolic in Delhi, the Belgrade BORBA points to the international significance of Stambolic's message. The daily writes that Stambolic drew attention that the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned countries was indispensable if they were to change a world in which they were the main victims of the crisis. The daily singles out Yugoslavia's firm optimism regarding the irreplaceable role of the policy and Movement of Non-Alignment in the present-day world, an optimism applauded in Delhi on the very first day of the conference.

The Belgrade daily POLITIKA follows the start of the nonaligned summit by front-paging the article "Peace Is Indivisible From Freedom and Independence". POLITIKA publishes excerpts from the speeches of the majority of yesterday's speakers and stresses that the Movement of Nonalignment is richer by four new full members -- Barbados, the Bahamas, Colombia and Vanuatu. The paper particularly stresses parts from the new chairmen, Indira Gandhi's speech acknowledging President Tito as one of "the fathers of the movement", "a wise statesman and visionary", "a man whose support to the authentic principles of nonalignment at the sixth summit in Havana is still very much present in the memories of all".

The Zagreb paper PRIGREDNI VJESNIK analyses in detail one of the concrete proposals at the seventh summit -- an appeal for convening an international conference on monetary and financial policy. Analysing the critical situation in the world monetary-financial system, the paper commentator stresses that Western circles already call this proposal "new Bretton Woods", but, this time, in favour and at the initiative of developing countries.

Pointing out that controversies in the current economic situation -- general over-indebtedness and interdependence of economic development of the rich and the poor -- cannot be overcome within the framework of the existing system, the paper assesses that the convening of a conference on monetary and financial policy will become the framework of nonaligned countries' challenge to the developed North for starting global negotiations on the new international economic order.

SUNDIC ON EFFECT OF FRG ELECTION OUTCOME

LD081352 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The convincing victory of the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] in the FRG elections and the unexpectedly heavy defeat of the Social Democratic Party [SPD] will not have a substantial influence on overall political and economic developments in Europe but will quite definitely consolidate the existing division between the two military blocs -- the Atlantic and the Warsaw blocs.

The CDU's victory will make it much easier for Kohl to resist the winds blowing both from the East and the West because a strong Kohl could be awkward for the United States, too. If the victory he has won were not so convincing, the situation would have been quite different. However, since the victory is so convincing both the West and East have a good reason to be careful in their behavior toward the FRG.

Apart from that, the results of the FRG elections have shown that this was not a referendum on Euromissiles. It would be absurd to claim that West Germans are not as much afraid of nuclear war as other European nations. On the contrary, if there is anyone with good reason to be frightened it is they. It would be even more absurd to claim that West Germans are politically illiterate and that they did not know what they were voting for despite the fact that in view of the forces prevailing in the FRG, Kohl had a great advantage in relation to his biggest rival, Vogel. In the final analysis the advantage is always with whoever is setting the date for and organizing the elections, although this cannot be taken as a rule.

If one proceeds from the assumption that nobody outside had a crucial impact on the orientation of the West German electorate -- although there have been such attempts both from the West and from the East -- then the future of Kohl's rule, the rule of the CDU, will not depend on anyone except West Germans.

In conclusion, a word or two about the missiles. If the Americans sighed a sigh of relief, the real test for West Germans is still to come. The course at Geneva will certainly be more difficult but the outcome of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations will not depend, or at least it will not depend to such an extent, on the outcome of the FRG elections; rather it will depend, as to date, on the relations between the two superpowers and their conduct.

PLANNING DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW TALKS

LD091352 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] A Yugoslav delegation led by Ante Zmijarevic, deputy director general of the Federal Institute of Social Planning, left Belgrade today. The delegation will have talks in Moscow on economic, scientific-technical, and financial cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR during 1986 to 1990.

SRBOVAN LEAVES FOR VISIT TO GABON, CONGO

LD091204 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Mar (TANJUG) -- Jon Srbovan, a member of the Federal Executive Council, today left for an official visit to the Gabonese Republic to have talks on further promotion of bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation and attend the opening of the 15th International Fair in Libreville in which Yugoslav organizations of associated labor are taking part. Jon Srbovan will also visit the People's Republic of the Congo.

POLITIKA REPORTS FEC PRICE INCREASE DECISION

AU081738 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] According to a decision of the Federal Executive Council [on 4 March], the prices of electricity and coal increased up to 25 percent as of today. The prices of coal which thermoelectric power plants use to produce electricity are exempt from this increase. The price of this coal is determined by self-managing agreements and can be higher or lower than the one fixed by the Federal Executive Council. However, if a higher price is fixed, the price of electricity cannot be increased on the basis of this increase. The trade organizations selling coal will have to retain the current sale costs, more precisely, those which existed when the decision on freezing prices was adopted on 31 July last year. The existing rate scales [tarifni stavovi] will also have to be retained in the sale of electricity, while adherence to this decision will be controlled by the Federal Community for Prices. This linear increase in the price of coal and electricity -- as was announced yesterday -- will influence and increase the cost of living 1.1 percent, retail prices 0.7 percent, and producer prices 1.1 percent.

As of today, a unit of whole milk will cost 5 dinars, instead of 4.5 dinars as in the past. In practice this means that the price of 1 liter of milk containing 2.8 percent fat will be 24 dinars. Taking into account the price increases in November and now, it means that the price of milk has increased 33 percent within a few months. The price of sour milk products will be increased 15 percent, cheese and powder milk up to 19 percent, and butter up to 22 percent.

The price of meat products will increase 18 percent and pork lard 23 percent.

The price increases of milk, dairy products, meat, and lard -- as was announced yesterday -- will increase the cost of living 1.7 percent, retail prices 1.05 percent and production prices 0.4 percent.

Otherwise, all past price increases this year, including the present ones, have resulted in an increase in inflation (of retail prices) of 7 percent and of the cost of living of 10 percent (the resolution on development envisages that this year the people's standard should be reduced 10 percent) -- officials claim.

FEC MEETING REVIEWS NATIONAL CREDIT POLICY

LD081416 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0945 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Summary] Belgrade 18 Mar (TANJUG) -- At its session today, which was chaired by Borislav Srebric, the Federal Executive Council approved the draft of the law that will change the short-term credits given by the national banks of the republics and by the National Bank of Vojvodina to the Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation into long-term credits. These credits will then be used to provide supplementary resources on credit for the export of equipment, ships, and investment work abroad. The Federal Executive Council also noted the report concerning the implementation of the conclusions of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces on the resources required for the operations of the Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation.

BASLE BANK APPROVES $500 MILLION LOAN TO SFRY

LD081537 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1436 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Basle, March 8 (TANJUG) -- The Basle-Based Bank for International Settlements (BIS) has in principle approved a 500-million-dollar short-term credit to Yugoslavia, it was announced here today, Tuesday.

All the necessary conditions exist for signing a corresponding contract to the value of 300 million dollars. BIS approves short-term credits to national banks for overcoming balance of payments difficulties.

PLANINC RECEIVES EEC'S HAFERKAMP 7 MARCH

LD071851 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1735 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, March (TANJUG) -- President of the Yugoslav Government [as received] Milka Planinc and vice-chairman of the Commission of the European Economic Community [EEC] Wilhelm Haferkamp, at their meeting today, Monday, expressed confidence that the results of a conference of businessmen from Yugoslavia and the EEC, now in progress in Belgrade, will contribute further to the stability of the long-term relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC.

They also voiced hope that the conference will give further impetus to the balancing off [as received] of economic cooperation.

LCY'S RIBICIC ON INTELLIGENTSIA, YOUTH, KOSOVO

AU081158 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 26 Feb 83 pp 18-19

[Unattributed report on speech by Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium at the "Week of Marxist Discussions" forum in Portoroz on 10 February]

[Excerpt] As regards the freedom of creative work, extensive polemics about the question of what freedom of creative work is are now in progress. This freedom is discussed as a kind of concept -- as though it could be simply offered or given by someone -- and not as a process of liberation of creative work and of linking the progressive forces with the class, work, human interest and humanism in the sphere of creative work and especially in the sphere of the arts.

Critical Attitude Toward Intellectuals in All Workers' Parties

What we have to deal with in this connection is criticism alleging that our League of Communists is an an anti-intellectual force. I am not saying that in the history of our party there have never been any tendencies of anti-intellectualism. A critical attitude toward intellectuals exists in all workers' parties which were born in the working masses. This attitude is manifested in a kind of a division of the intellectual sphere and creative activity into the progressive intelligentsia, which is linked with the workers class, and the other strongly suspected intelligentsia which has somehow encapsulated itself in its own research as well as in some other things. I think that a real, critical Marxist analysis of this anti-intellectualism is needed to enable us to see where we stand, how we stand and where in the League of Communists we are not implementing a common policy. In this connection the critics would like to prove that anti-intellectualism is essentially an obligation of Communists and a programmatic basis of the League of Communists. The discussion about the problems of the literary left and the abuse of Krleza are oriented in this direction. In his time Krleza conducted a polemic with Tito about the situation in the leftist movement itself. Krleza belonged to that leftist communist movement and struggled within that movement to really preserve the correct attitude toward the arts and creative work amidst all the efforts to mobilize the revolutionary masses for revolution, uprising, and armed struggle; he struggled against what he saw in the process of Soviet policy as a movement away from the real democratic foundations and real rights. These were the problems of the literary left. But as regards the attitude toward fascism, the rightists, intellectuals, the Ustashas and Chetniks and all other deformations, including nationalism, Krleza resolutely sided with Tito

However, regarding this conflict between the left and the right, that is, the rightist forces among the intellectuals in a certain period, no one takes that into consideration and everyone believes that this was a conflict between the party and certain views on a definite matter, and that it was aspired to stifle the freedom of research and creative work especially in the arts. In this connection it has also been possible for some time to see a thesis about ideology and science. It is said that Marxism is an ideology, which is not correct because Marxism is the greatest negation of all ideologies. And it is said that this ideology is opposed by science, which is non-ideological. Thus, the question of other ideologies is not raised. Only the question of Marxism as some kind of privileged ideological process is raised. The promoters of these arguments are the middle class, the bourgeois mentality, and those others who have joined it in this respect.

What is also involved in this connection is the question of wooing the younger generation. I think that we need a very clear Marxist analysis of this question. We should determine how much and in what way the younger generation understands Marxism. I think that we have certain notions about the younger generations which separate the young people from our revolutionary process, the process of the League of Communists, the liberation of labor, the creation of a society of free producers and all the moral goals which we are setting for ourselves. Where are the reasons behind the younger generations' failure to see the League of Communists as the most radical force leading to social progress? I think that this is one of the very important questions. It is also important for us to clearly explain to the younger generation the goals for which the League of Communists is struggling. I think that the younger generation as well as the general public have the false notion that the League of Communists is identified with the existing conditions and situation and with everyday politics. All this is then transferred to Marxism as though Marxism were some kind of defense of everyday political pragmatism.

The League of Communists Must Tear Itself Away From Ties to Current Economic and Other Politics

I think that this is also connected with the problem of responsibility in our society. We must be very critical and even self-critical in this connection. If the League of Communists is really connected with everyday practical economic and other policies, then it is clear that the responsibility for every sin in the sphere of investment policy and in some other matters is also connected with the League of Communists as the most responsible leading force in our society. We must tear ourselves away from these ties to the current economic and other policies, but we must not do it by refusing to assume responsibility. We must influence this policy, but we must nevertheless clearly state that certain things taking place in our society are not in themselves a goal of our revolution. The restrictive measures of the Federal Executive Council which is very diligent in adopting new measures and so forth are not the goal of our revolution. We can support the Federal Executive Council in its efforts to shut off some channels and fill up some holes in this economic situation. We can provide some support in this connection, but we must nevertheless state that this is not the goal. The goal is the self-management movement of the masses of people and their greater initiative. The goal is not the laws which are valid for every individual worker and which precisely instruct him on how he must work and how he must act. The goals are entirely different and they are found in the social and expanded reproduction wherein the League of Communists should confirm itself as the revolutionary leading force. It must be able to perceive in the existing situation the embryos of the new, of tomorrow, and of the progressive and it must muster sufficient strength to stand in the forefront of the most capable, most progressive, and most revolutionary trends in our society and not merely defend any kind of measures promulgated by the state, commune, republic or province.

It must shake off -- even at the cost of some privileges -- the individuals and Communists who today sit in the apparatus of authority as officials, as the most responsible people at all levels ranging from the commune to the SFRY Presidency. I think that this is one of the important issues connected with the leading role of the League of Communists and with the possibility for the League of Communists being associated in this sphere with the creative forces of the masses of our people. Such are also the experiences of Poland which has failed to tear itself away from the system. [sentence as published] The Polish party defended the system to the end and went down together with the existing centralist administrative system. The people no longer believed that the PZPR was that leading force which could defend and map out the socialist road, the Polish road to socialism which could rehabilitate Marxism and socialism as a system. It is in this respect that these experiences as well as the Kosovo experiences should be a lesson to us.

No One Outside Kosovo Can Build Socialism in That Province

We are constantly talking about Enver Hoxha and it is correct that we evaluate his role, but the main cause, the main source of Kosovo nationalism is found in the alienation of the party, the leadership of the League of Communists of Kosovo from their own working masses. The party was not building on the basis of the advantages of our system and these advantages are numerous compared to the system of neighboring Albania. We can provide an answer to every question, an answer that is more acceptable to the masses: for instance, the openness of the system against the closed nature of the system; freedom of religion against administrative interference and the prohibition on religious beliefs in neighboring Albania; the centralist administrative system in Albania against the free self-managing democratic system on our side; assistance for quicker development against isolation in the international workers' movement, not to list all the advantages of our self-managing system. The League of Communists must be that leading force which directs policy and which struggles and does not follow a pragmatic policy at a center where certain individual assumptions are formulated, that is, not the assumptions of reliance on one's own forces but the assumptions that someone else outside Kosovo can build socialism in that province and that all this depends on the federation, on some other forces, on collecting funds and dinars at the federation level and so forth.

8 MAR LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION REPORTED

LD081735 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Mar (TANJUG) -- At its session today with Mitja Ribicic in the chair, the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed preparations for the Sixth LCY Central Committee session which will take place on 14 March. The session will discuss ideological trends, problems and phenomena in the sphere of information and propaganda, as well as tasks of the League of Communists.

The session devoted special attention to and put forward a number of suggestions concerning positions to be discussed by the LCY Central Committee.

The Presidium also agreed on preparations for a session of the LCY Central Committee, which will discuss the implementation of economic policy in the first months of this year. This Central Committee session is also due to take place soon.

The session also examined a report submitted by the Presidium's commission for complaints concerning grievances addressed to the Central Committee and to the Presidium.